



# OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES

## 1945-1946

OF THE CHIEF HISTORIAN EUROPEAN COMMAND







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HEADQUARTERS  
EUROPEAN COMMAND  
Office of the Commander in Chief

APC 757  
August 1947

SUBJECT: Occupation Forces in Europe Series

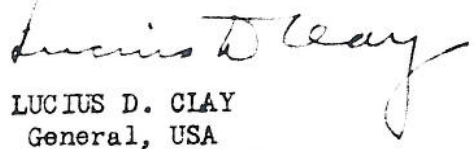
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Classification removed, " May 1948  
See Staff Study, Hq, EUCOM  
Historical Div, 7 April 1948  
approved by C of S, EUCOM

#45

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# **Disarmament and Disbandment of the German Armed Forces**



**Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1945-46**

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF HISTORIAN  
EUROPEAN COMMAND  
FRANKFURT - AM - MAIN, GERMANY  
1947





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## Chapter I

### DISARMAMENT OF THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES

#### 1. Definition of Terms.

The term "German armed forces" in the title and many words and expressions used in the following account are uncommon and therefore need defining. Definition of "German armed forces" and the unusual words and expressions used in the text appear in appendix I (1)

#### 2. Formulation of Disarmament Plans.

When first evidence of German surrender or collapse appeared in late 1944, Supreme Headquarters issued a handbook outlining generally the policy and procedure for the military occupation of Germany. Among other subjects, the handbook announced the plan to be observed for the disarmament of the German armed forces.(2) This handbook and a revised edition prepared in April 1945 were distributed





to the field forces down to and including units normally commanded by lieutenant colonels, to commands in the Navy including those on shore and men-of-war under orders of Supreme Headquarters, and to the Air Forces, including unit commanders of the occupying Air Forces and of the air disarmament organizations.(3) In addition, Supreme Headquarters issued, in November 1944 and early in 1945, separate instructions to major commands on disarmament.(4)(5)

a. International Aspects of Advance Planning. When the countries of western Europe were liberated by the Allies in 1944-45, and when Germany was defeated, much war material captured from the Germans rightfully belonged to the liberated countries, having been taken from them when they were overrun by the enemy in 1940. The disposition of this material was a subject of international importance. It was considered by Supreme Headquarters and a ruling governing control and disposition of the material was announced in March 1945. During operations in France, all French-owned material captured from the Germans and not wanted by the Supreme Commander was to be released to the French central authorities if declared critical, or reported to local authorities if declared noncritical. Needed material was to be used in accordance with the provisions of the reciprocal-aid agreement provided it was public property; if privately owned, it would have to be requisitioned. Material manufactured by the enemy in France could be used by the Allies as long as necessary without





payment to the French. Captured material of other Allied nations was to become the property of the United Nations. As to Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg, the ruling stated that the same policy would apply to war material captured from the Germans in those countries, except that a record would be made of privately and publicly owned property used by the Allies and of material released for civil use and a copy sent to government authorities of the country concerned. While it was expected that the plans for the disposal of war material captured from the Germans in Denmark and Norway would be based upon the same policy, agreements with those countries had not been reached at the time of this ruling. Finally, it was declared that war material belonging to the Allies captured in Germany would be the property of the United Nations.(6)

b. Analysis of the Disarmament Plan. The plans governed the primary and secondary disarmament of the German Army, Navy, and Air Force and of the home army, consisting of paramilitary organizations. The plans provided, in general, that the German forces would be required to deposit their arms, ammunition, and other equipment in dumps to be guarded by their own personnel pending transfer to the Allies. It was specified that the enemy would surrender all weapons complete, except fixed weapons, which would have the breechblocks and sights removed; would render safe all bombs, shells, grenades, mines, and other explosives; would give the location and details of



all minefields and other dangerous obstacles and subsequently clear them.(7) As to the home army, the plans stated that its arms and ammunition would be deposited in dumps of suitable size or in appropriate depots.(8) German warships and other vessels were to proceed to port; naval ammunition, warheads, and other explosives were to be unloaded; breechblocks were to be removed from the guns and all personnel of warships were to go ashore except those needed for care and maintenance. Mine sweepers were to begin mine sweeping immediately after disarmament; merchant and fishing vessels were to wait for further instructions; and naval forces on shore were to disarm completely, except for weapons needed for guard duty.(9) All German aircraft were to be grounded and immobilized by removal of propellers and fuel pumps; weapons and bombs were to be neutralized by removal and segregation of essential parts; and radar stations not needed by the Allies were to be closed.(10) In addition, it was stated that Allied commanders were to prevent the unauthorized use or destruction of enemy war material. Wherever possible, German depots, dumps, air bases, and other installations were to be used for the storage of war material pending its disposal. Key research personnel of important instructional centers, research and experimental establishments, dockyards, and maintenance bases were to be detained. Radar installations were to be left intact. War material in factories was to be left in place; material in transit would be allowed to proceed to its destination in order to avoid further dislocation of the transportation





system. Material dangerous to public safety or military security could be destroyed. The Germans would be permitted to use the minimum amount of their own equipment for the maintenance of themselves, Allied prisoners of war, and displaced persons, and to provide services specifically ordered by Allied commanders. (11)

c. The Distribution of Responsibilities. The Army Ground Forces was given the responsibility of disarming the German Land Forces, including the German Army, the Herman Goring Parachute Panzer Corps, the German Air Force Field Division, all parachute formations, fortress battalions, and Fliieger units, all other units from other services that were attached or transferred to the German Army, all paramilitary organizations with the exception of the Nationalsozialistisches Party Air Corps (NSFK) and the Auxiliary Home Air Defense Corps (HF or Heimatflak), and all police forces and armed civilians. Disarmament of German naval forces was a duty assigned to Allied naval forces under jurisdiction of the Supreme Commander. The Army Ground Forces was to assist, however, in the primary disarmament of the German Naval Coast Artillery, naval infantry, naval flak units, and other navy personnel that might be on shore. Allied Air Forces was given the responsibility of disarming all German Air Force units, except the Herman Goring Parachute Panzer Corps and the German Air Force Field Division. The Army Ground Forces was to assist in disarming German Air Force Flak organizations, including the Heimat Flak





and the Nazi Air Corps. Finally, personnel of German Air Force installations overrun by Army Ground Forces were to be disarmed, detained, and their arms and installations were to be guarded by the Ground Forces pending the arrival of Air Force personnel.(12)

### 3. Disarmament during Combat.

a. Surrender of Individuals and Small Groups. Most Germans were impelled by common sense and by instructions contained in surrender leaflets distributed by the Allies to surrender with their hands in the air and without weapons. Consequently, disarmament of individuals and of relatively small groups during combat consisted mainly in searching the prisoners for concealed weapons and explosives and in collecting abandoned weapons found on the terrain. Some Allied units had standing instructions to destroy all captured small arms, particularly rifles, and this was generally done on the spot by striking the weapons against trees, by burning them, or by throwing them into deep streams. Pistols were always seized as souvenirs, as they were highly prized, not only by combat elements but also by service troops as well. An incessant and unrelenting search for pistols probably resulted in the bulk of these being found and sent to the United States as souvenirs. Submachine guns, machine guns, antitank weapons, anti-aircraft artillery, artillery, mortars, and rocket launchers were generally left in place when overrun by combat units, and ordnance units were notified of their position immediately. General use of



these weapons by the Allies was not possible because of the lack of ammunition and fire control equipment. Some United States artillery units, particularly during the static period in the winter of 1944, used some captured artillery pieces for night harassing purposes. Generally, however, German weapons of the larger types, except the ones whose recovery value was made useless by the Germans, were collected and hauled to ordnance collecting points.

b. Surrender of Large Groups. The surrender of the German Army Group "G" on 6 May 1945 is described briefly here as an example of how the surrender and disarming of a large mass of enemy troops was effected, with the difficulties customarily experienced. When the Germans requested Supreme Headquarters to inform them where they should surrender, they were told that a conference with the 6th Army Group would be arranged. The Germans were instructed where their representatives were to approach and enter the American lines. The emissaries were to arrive in a vehicle with a white covering over the hood and a white flag displayed. The Seventh U. S. Army units in the Salzburg sector were alerted, and on the night of 4 May contact was made with the surrender delegation. Surrender terms were dictated at the Thorak estate at Haar, Germany, and, after a number of points were settled, the unconditional surrender was signed at 1430 hours on 5 May. The document stated that all German armed forces under the command of German Army Group "G" would cease unconditionally all





hostilities against forces of the United Nations at 1200 hours on 6 May 1945. All enemy elements were to disarm immediately, remain in their areas, and retain all mess and transportation equipment, as well as food and forage for self-maintenance and subsistence. All personnel and equipment were to be concentrated. Lastly, information was given for individuals who were to remain armed in order to guard arms and equipment and to preserve order. Representatives of Army Group "C" passed back through the American lines, but could get no German safe conduct. The Schutzstaffeln considered themselves divorced from any commitments made by the Wehrmacht and were uncooperative. Some of their patrols blew a crater in front of the surrender delegation and established two road blocks behind it. The senior member went on ahead and managed to get through. The other members turned back and found their way to an American unit during the following night. Neither side had been able to maintain full liaison and fighting continued in the hills. Some divisions of the Seventh U. S. Army engaged in protracted negotiations with isolated enemy units. In one incident, American and German troops fought side by side to overcome Schutzstaffeln personnel who refused to surrender. On 7 May, however, liaison had been established, the Commanding General of all Schutzstaffel troops in the German Army Group "C" surrendered to the 101st U. S. Airborne Division and thus all enemy operations ended in the 6th Army Group Sector.(13)





4. Legal Effects of the Unconditional Surrender on the Status of German War Material.

When the German armed forces on land, at sea, and in the air surrendered unconditionally in May 1945, there was no central government or authority in Germany capable of accepting responsibility for maintenance of order, administration of the country, and compliance with the requirements of the victorious powers. Under these conditions it was necessary that provisions be made for prevention of any further hostilities by the German armed forces, announcement of immediate requirements with which Germany must comply, maintenance of order, and administration of the country. These requirements were to be without prejudice to any subsequent decisions affecting Germany. Consequently, the representatives of the supreme commands of the U. S. of America, Great Britain, the French Republic, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, acting by authority of their respective governments and in the interests of the United Nations, declared in June 1945 that their governments assumed supreme authority over Germany, including all the powers of the German Government, the High Command, and any state, municipal, or local government or authority.(14) In view of the supreme authority and powers thus assumed by the four governments, the Allied representatives announced that Germany and all German armed forces should cease hostilities immediately in all Theaters,(15) that all members of the German armed forces should completely disarm and hand over their weapons and equipment to local Allied commanders,(16)



and that all arms, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, stores, supplies, and other implements of war of all kinds, and all other war material in the possession of the German armed forces or under German control should be held intact and in good condition for disposal as the Allied representatives might decide.(17)

5. Disarmament of the German People.

As the Allied armies advanced into Germany, military government was established to enforce the policies of the Supreme Commander. Certain laws, ordinances, and notices were posted. One of the ordinances stated that all firearms, including shotguns, and all ammunition, explosives, and all other weapons were to be surrendered immediately. Violations were to be punishable by death or imprisonment.(18)

When Supreme Headquarters terminated on 14 July 1945, Headquarters, U. S. Forces, European Theater, which became the governing authority in the United States Zone of Germany, announced that all military government orders and others, including proclamations, laws, ordinances, notices, regulations, and directions issued by or under the authority of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, would continue in effect in the United States Zone of Germany.(19) Lastly, the Allied Control Council in Berlin ruled in January 1946 that any person who failed to surrender any arms or ammunition or failed to report knowledge of existence of such arms and ammunition to the nearest Allied military commander was liable to criminal prosecution, includ-





ing the death penalty.(20)

a. The Search for Weapons. After V-E Day, operations were conducted throughout the United States Zone of Germany to examine the credentials of all individuals, including American and Allied military and civilian personnel, to discover prohibited articles, to reveal illegal possession of United States government property, and to unearth evidence of black-market activities. The first such operation, code-named TALLY-NO, was initiated at daybreak on 21 July 1945 and lasted thirty-six hours. Every effort was made to insure utmost secrecy, both prior to and during the operation, and to prevent looting by participating American personnel. To execute a plan of this nature throughout the United States Zone, it was necessary to employ a large number of troops. In the area of the Seventh U. S. Army, consisting of eighty-five Kreise and having a population of 5,098,340 Germans, 537,112 American and Allied military personnel, and 248,707 displaced persons, approximately 163,590 troops were used to carry out the operation. The operation resulted in the confiscation of 2,747 small arms, 298,564 rounds of small arms ammunition, 260 panzerfausts, 1,294 grenades, 150 radio transmitters, 2,212 gallons of gasoline, and 1,059 sticks or packages of dynamite and other explosives. It was noted that the initial reaction of fear and surprise wore off quickly and the attitude of the people became generally resigned and, for the most part, cooperative. There were a few complaints of pilfering by troops, but in most





cases complaints were based on rumors which could not be traced. The operation was considered successful, not only because of its tangible results but also because of its psychological effect on the German people.(21) A second large-scale search operation, code-named DOUBLE CHECK, was initiated at 0730 hours on 18 November 1945, and it also lasted for thirty-six hours. Conducted in a manner similar to the one executed in July but with fewer troops because of the inroads of re-deployment, this operation resulted in the confiscation of 319 small arms, 28,287 rounds of small arms ammunition, twenty-five panzerfausts, thirty grenades, twenty-three radio transmitters, 4,015 gallons of gasoline, and 1,300 sticks or packages of dynamite and other explosives. As had been expected, fewer items were confiscated than in the previous search.(22) It was felt that the Germans realized the determination of the Americans to enforce occupation policies, even with a reduced number of troops. Again, the operation was considered a success; but it was decided in the future to limit searches of this nature to smaller operations, conducted at irregular intervals and for shorter periods.(23)

b. Detection and Seizure of Caches of Arms. Caches of arms, ammunition, explosives, and other equipment were often uncovered after V-E Day, most of which contained only small amounts of weapons and ammunition. When weapons were found in large quantities, the caches proved to be isolated military dumps that had been used for storage.



Many caches had been cleverly concealed, evidently intended as sources of supply for sabotage. They included such items as hand grenades, firing devices, electric blasting caps, dynamite, and other explosives. Some of the smaller caches indicated that individuals had merely disposed of arms and ammunition in their possession through fear of being arrested during organized searches, or for fear of being placed under suspicion if the articles were surrendered to military authorities. Other caches definitely showed that such items were intended to be used at a future date, as they had been carefully protected against deterioration. Arms caches were found in many ways. Some were found by systematic patrolling of areas, organized searches and raids, leads and tips given by civilians and other individuals, and by use of informers connected with the Counter Intelligence Corps. One cache, discovered in a wood, contained small arms, hand grenades, and ammunition buried in a grave which had a cross marked "Two Unknown German Soldiers." Another, discovered behind a secret panel in a clothes-closet of a house, contained small arms, ammunition, food, and gasoline. On another occasion, informants told of a roofed feed rack for deer in a wood. The rack was about one-third full of cured hay, and buried under the hay were fifteen German Army rifles, one heavy machine gun, two light machine guns, two machine pistols, ten pistols, twenty-three bazookas, eleven boxes of hand grenades, two boxes of mines, and about 2,000 rounds of ammunition, all in an excellent state of preservation.

(24)





6. Long-Range Program to Render Germany Incapable of Waging War.

a. Division of Responsibilities. The Commanding General, U. S. Forces, European Theater, served also as military governor of the United States Zone of Germany. Under Theater Headquarters, there were a naval command, an air command, field armies, base sections, and certain minor commands. U. S. Forces, Austria, was also under jurisdiction of Theater Headquarters for operations, logistical support, and administration, but it dealt directly with the Joint Chiefs of Staff on political and military government matters. Responsibilities of the Theater Commander were exercised through Theater general and special staffs and the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.). The functions of the Theater staff relating to disarmament consisted mainly of coordinating policies among the Army, Navy, and Air Forces, enforcing policies agreed upon by the Allied Control Council for the demilitarization of the United States Zone, exclusive of Berlin District, and establishing plans, policies, and procedures pertaining to the logistical support of the Theater and the over-all administration of U. S. Forces, European Theater. The Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.) had the major responsibility for the formulation of policy relating to disarmament and demilitarization, including conduct of negotiations as necessary to bring about a common policy with the other occupying powers. In general, in the field of disarmament and demilitarization, the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.) was the policy-forming agency, while





the field forces were in the position of executing policy in such matters as the demolition of enemy fortifications and the dismantling of war plants.(25)

b. Destruction of Enemy Fortifications and War Plants. The Berlin Declaration of 5 June 1945 determined the responsibility of the four Allied powers in demolishing enemy fortifications and war plants. (26) In July the Commanding General, U. S. Forces, European Theater of Operations, announced the policy relating to the demolition of fortifications and defensive works in the United States Zone. Major commanders were responsible for the location and clearance of all mine fields in their areas of responsibility. The U. S. Air Forces and naval forces were to give Army Ground Forces commanders technical assistance and advice on matters affecting the German air and naval facilities marked for destruction. All facilities were to be destroyed beyond any possibility of utilization. For this project maximum use was to be made of German labor, military or civilian. Fortifications needed by the occupying powers could be spared until substitute facilities could be provided, but concurrence must be obtained from Theater Headquarters.(27)

c. Rehabilitation of German Industry in Relation to Disarmament. The Potsdam Agreement, reached by the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 2 August 1945, stated that Germany would be disarmed industrially so that she would





never again become a menace to the peace of the world. The Agreement provided, however, that Germany would operate as an economic unit and that Allied controls imposed upon Germany economy would be only those necessary to insure equitable distribution of commodities between the several zones in order to produce a balanced economy and thus reduce imports. Certain specified central departments were to be created to insure the administration of these controls. Three months later, representatives of eighteen nations assembled in Paris to distribute portions of Germany's surplus among themselves. One major accomplishment at this conference was the creation of an Inter-Allied Reparation Agency whose mission was to allocate reparations among the eighteen participating governments. The Economics Directorate of the Allied Control Authority worked for months to perfect the reparation plan which was to set the level of Germany's standard of living and economy and to indicate to what extent reparations were available to Allied nations. In March 1946 the three major Allies, together with France, approved the plan of reparation and the standards of postwar German economy. The plan supplied the framework to put the Potsdam Agreement into effect. None of the provisions had been effected as late as May 1946, however, and the U. S. Deputy Military Governor then gave instructions to stop further dismantling of plants for reparations, except for twenty-four plants allocated as advance reparation and war explosives plants on which work was under way, pending definite assurance that the provisions for treating Germany as an economic unit would be





put into effect.(28)





## Chapter II

### INITIAL PLANS FOR DISBANIMENT

#### 7. Formulation of Plans.

a. Plans for the disbandment of enemy military personnel were made at the same time as the plans for disarmament of this personnel, in late 1944.(1) Revised in April 1945,(2) these plans and separate instructions prepared on the same subject at a later date were distributed through the same channels as were the disarmament plans.(3)

b. It was expected in early 1945 that German armed forces in large numbers would soon begin to surrender. Although the intention was to make the Germans feed and maintain all Allied prisoners of war and displaced persons, Supreme Headquarters anticipated that the chaos accompanying the defeat of Germany would force the Allies





to provide large quantities of food for these non-Germans pending their repatriation. Thus, it was clear that the Allied forces would have supply responsibilities that would strain existing resources, and it was imperative that additional responsibilities be avoided if possible. To have declared the captured Germans to be prisoners of war would have required feeding them on a scale equal to that of base troops. This was patently beyond the ability of the Allies, even if all Germany were tapped. Moreover, it would have been undesirable to furnish the enemy with rations far in excess of those available to the civil population. Consequently, in March the War Department was requested to approve treating as disarmed enemy forces all members of the German armed forces captured after the declaration of "ECLIPSE" conditions or the cessation of hostilities and all prisoners of war not evacuated from Germany immediately after conclusion of hostilities.

(4) The War Department approved the request in April and specified that the captured troops should be required to feed and maintain themselves, except that war criminals, wanted individuals, and security suspects would be imprisoned, fed, and controlled by Allied forces. It was decided, in addition, that there would be no public declaration made on the status of German armed forces or of disarmed troops.(5) As had been expected, great masses of German troops surrendered as German collapse drew near, and on 4 May army group commanders were authorized to consider them as disarmed enemy forces. The surrendered troops were disarmed, kept organically intact, and





moved into concentration areas as had been contemplated in the ECLIPSE Plan.(6)

8. Non-Germans Captured in German Uniform and Collaborators.

By the fall of 1944, among the captured German armed forces were found numbers of Allied nationals. As fighting progressed, it was expected to find other Allies serving in hostile military or paramilitary organizations such as the Quisling's Guard and Vichy Militia, and others collaborating with the enemy without bearing arms against Allied forces. The handling of all of these presented a subject of international importance. Supreme Headquarters considered the problem and in December 1944 announced the following policy:

a. It was permissible to release to their respective governments prisoners of war from Belgium, France, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands provided they were both willing and clear of suspicion and provided their governments requested such release. Prisoners not released to their governments were to be sent to the United Kingdom for control by the War Office, except for suspects, who were to be imprisoned in the Theater and controlled by either the United States or the British forces.

b. Prisoners of war from Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, Poland, and Yugoslavia in custody of the 21st Army Group were to be evacuated to the United Kingdom. Poles, Czechoslovaks, and Yugoslavs







held by the United States forces were to be treated as described in paragraph a, above; Soviet nationals were to be placed in detention camps and employed on appropriate projects in the Communications Zone pending a decision on their disposition by the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

c. Italian prisoners of war were to be treated in accordance with agreements with Italy and to be evacuated to the United Kingdom, along with prisoners of Allied nations other than those mentioned.

d. Civilians from Belgium, France, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, and Norway not entitled to the status of prisoners of war, those who were known to be collaborators, traitors, and against the Allies, were to be turned over to their respective governments for trial in accordance with intergovernmental agreement with those countries. Other suspects were to be held as civilian detainees. Civilians found innocent were to be treated as displaced persons.(7)

e. Citizens of the United States and the British Empire suspected of having committed treason or of having collaborated with the enemy were to be held pending further instructions from the Combined Chiefs of Staff.(8)

9. Analysis of the General Plan.

The plan called for the complete disbandment of the German armed forces as soon as practicable, except for certain individuals in





custody at the conclusion of hostilities. It specified generally that the enemy forces, except prisoners of war and certain others, would be moved speedily to concentration areas, where they would be controlled by their own officers under Allied supervision. Captured troops could be used to satisfy labor needs of the Allies in occupied areas and in Allied and liberated countries. The plan further specified that, in disbandment of enemy forces, certain categories of laborers would be given first priority. According to the plan, responsibility for the documentation and discharge of personnel of all three branches was given the zone commander. Briefly, zone commanders were to discharge individuals residing in their zones of occupation, transfer others to their zones of residence, give to the Counter Intelligence Corps information on proposed discharges when requested, and give to each individual a discharge certificate to enable him to receive ration cards at home. Finally, the plan stated broadly that stragglers, deserters, and personnel discharged without authority were to report at certain centers for registration without disciplinary action and that non-Germans would be treated and disposed of in accordance with policies agreed upon with their respective governments.(9)

#### 10. Plans of Lower Echelons.

WCLIPSE Memorandum No. 17, issued to major commands by Supreme Headquarters in March 1945, outlined in general the policy to be followed in disbanding the German armed forces. This memorandum and the





various disbandment directives issued later authorizing the discharge of certain individuals did not outline the machinery to be used in discharging enemy troops.(10) Units having custody of, and therefore responsible for, the discharge of German armed forces were immediately concerned with the task of formulating plans for their discharge. Separate disbandment directives were prepared and issued, discharge and screening teams were organized, and the stage was set to begin discharge upon the signal from the Supreme Commander.(11)

11. Distribution of Responsibilities for Handling Disarmed Enemy Forces.

a. The United States Armed Forces. Although early plans stated that the policy and procedure for the disbandment of German armed forces would be announced later, they nevertheless stated that members of the German Army captured by the U. S. Army would be concentrated in specified areas after surrendering their arms; that air disarmament detachments of the U. S. Army Air Forces would follow American armies to disarm and guard the German Air Force; that the U. S. Navy would disarm and guard German warships and merchant vessels; and that the U. S. Army would disarm and guard German Navy personnel captured on shore.(12) On 15 February 1945 Supreme Headquarters, after discussing with the 21st Army Group the subject of division of responsibility of supervising and administering German Air Force personnel awaiting discharge, announced that an Allied Air Force having custody





of German Air Force personnel should be responsible for their administration, discipline, and guarding; that the Allied army in the area concerned should give whatever assistance was necessary; and that such German Air Force personnel not needed for essential duties should be handed over to the Allied army for concentration and discharge, being treated as Wehrmacht personnel and not as part of the German Air Force after reaching the concentration area. The plan agreed upon by the 12th Army Group and the 9th Air Force is of interest. These units agreed that German Air Force installations overrun by advancing ground forces would be held by the ground forces only until the arrival of 9th Air Force personnel, who not only would take charge of the installations but would also document individuals as prescribed by ECLIPSE Memorandum No. 17 before sending them to the ground forces for concentration. The 9th Air Force was empowered to call upon the ground forces for help in handling German Air Force personnel in concentration areas under their control.(13) The Supreme Commander's final general plans for the disbandment of all disarmed enemy forces were issued in April 1945. They stated that disarmed German troops of the three services who were not needed for essential duties and who were awaiting discharge would be moved into concentration areas under control of Allied Ground Forces commanders for disposition.(14)

b. Military Government. Plans formulated and issued in December 1944 stated that the military government established in the





areas of Germany occupied by the Allied Expeditionary Force was to be responsible for providing labor for both military and civil activities necessary to attain the objectives of the Supreme Commander, and for preventing dispersal of disbanded enemy forces into areas of Germany not able to afford them food and shelter. Consequently, close liaison was foreseen between military government and units responsible for discharge of German armed forces.(15)

#### 12. Organization for Handling Mass Disbandment.

As stated earlier, the Supreme Commander did not specify the type of organization to be used in disbanding the German armed forces. This was left to lower echelons. The procedure followed by the 318th Infantry Regiment, which processed 8,500 individuals daily, was considered ideal and is described briefly here to illustrate the handling of large masses of disarmed enemy forces. A reception camp commanded by an American officer was established at a railhead. Enemy forces held in stockades in the regimental area were sent, upon call from the reception camp commander, to the reception camp in lots of one thousand. On arrival at the reception camp, they were screened by a German staff and all Schutzstaffel (SS) personnel was sent to a separate enclosure. All others were regrouped in lots of one thousand and at the proper time were marched to a processing area consisting of sixteen separate stations operating under regimental and battalion control. Each of the sixteen stations was divided into seven substations. At substation







No. 1, individuals were documented, and at substation No. 2 they were given a group number classifying them as being eligible for discharge, as possessing special skills, as having medical defects, as being a resident of another geographic area, or as not being eligible for discharge for security or political reasons. Each individual was given a security recheck at substation No. 3 and questioned about his residence; at substation No. 4, Area Control Form P 4 of ECLIPSE Memorandum No. 17, was initiated. At substation No. 5, each person was stripped, deloused, and given a final physical examination, and at substation No. 6 minimum clothing was issued and all surplus clothing collected. At the last substation, each individual was fingerprinted; Area Control Form P 4 (see appendix VI) was completed; and Discharge Certificate, Form D 2 (see appendix II), was executed and signed. Each group of enemy forces was then marched to a field for final disposition. They were discharged and sent home by rail or road, held for transfer to another Zone, or retained because of special skills, for medical reasons, or for political or security reasons.(16)





Chapter III  
POLICIES AND PROBLEMS OF DISBANDMENT

13. Number of Germans Captured.

In September 1944 German prisoners of war who had been captured by the Allied Expeditionary Force numbered 545,756.(1) Each day thereafter a few more thousand prisoners were apprehended and when the year ended 811,796 had been recorded.(2) The one-millionth German was captured on 8 March 1945,(3) the two-millionth on 16 April (4) and the three-millionth on 1 May.(5) Evidence shows that at the time of surrender 4,005,732 prisoners of war had been captured.(6) Additional prisoners continued to be reported after V-E Day, however, and the highest figure recorded up to 30 June 1946 was 6,155,468, reported on 16 June 1945.(7) Later records, dated 15 September 1946, indicated that the total number of German prisoners captured was 7,200,000.(8)





#### 14. The Plan in Operation.

a. A Standing Operating Procedure governed the evacuation, processing, and handling of prisoners of war. Prisoners captured at regimental level or below were disarmed, searched, and segregated by grade and sex when practicable. Money, personal photographs, clothing, insignia, decorations, identification cards, Red Cross brassards, helmet, gas mask, mess equipment, and any other harmless property in possession of the prisoner was kept by him. Diaries, letters, and papers, other than identification documents, were impounded, examined, and subsequently sent to the enclosure housing the prisoner. All other equipment was confiscated, examined when necessary, and turned in to the nearest salvage collecting point. Prisoners were then evacuated successively to the division or comparable collecting point, army or comparable enclosure, and to the prisoner-of-war enclosure in the Advance Section of the Communications Zone. The Provost Marshal gave a headcount receipt to the lower echelon at each installation.

b. Processing of prisoners at division and army level was simple. It consisted mainly of segregating them by grade and sex, when that was practicable, and interrogating them when necessary. The Advance Section of the Communications Zone escorted the prisoners from the army enclosures to the next rear echelon, where they were deloused, clothed, fed, and sheltered as necessary, segregated by sex, interrogated as necessary, and screened to identify civilians, Allied nationals,





officers, protected individuals, and those suitable for labor. Healthy individuals needed for labor were kept in the Advance Section and the others were evacuated to other sections in the rear, except Soviet nationals and civilians affected by current directives. From rear sections in the Communications Zone, prisoners who were Allied nationals went eventually to the United Kingdom for internment and others to the United Kingdom or the Zone of the Interior.(9)

c. Because of the great masses of prisoners that surrendered during the last stages of the campaign, it was impossible to feed, process, maintain, govern, and evacuate them to the Communications Zone and then to the United Kingdom or the Zone of Interior in accordance with the Standing Operating Procedure.(10) Consequently, in accord with earlier plans to cope with such conditions, ECLIPSE conditions were declared at the proper time and the great masses of surrendered and disarmed German forces were kept organically intact and moved into concentration areas, where they were fed, maintained, and governed themselves under Allied supervision until disbanded or otherwise disposed of after V-E Day.(11)

15. Legal Effects of the Unconditional Surrender on the Status of German Military Personnel.

At the surrender of Germany, all members of the German armed forces became prisoners of war, subject to the discretion of the Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the Allied nation con-





cerned.(12)

16. Sketch of the Course of Events from V-E Day to the Slowing-Up of Disbandment.

a. Release of the Volksturm. Members of the Volksturm who were prisoners of war and those who were wearing a uniform when captured were disbanded as members of the disarmed enemy forces; others were permitted to go home.(13)

b. Immediate Release of Farmers and Others, with Added Categories Eligible for Discharge. On 15 May 1945 Supreme Headquarters gave authority to discharge the first prisoners of war and members of the disarmed enemy forces. The authorization covered all men of German nationality who were agricultural workers, coal miners, transport workers, and other urgently needed key individuals, provided they lived in the area in which they were imprisoned and were not war criminals, security suspects, or members of the SS; and all German women residing in the territory in which they were imprisoned, provided they were not war criminals, security suspects, or members of the SS.(14) Three days later, all prisoners of war over fifty years of age who lived in the locality in which they were imprisoned were authorized to be discharged unless they were members of the SS, war criminals, or security suspects.(15) On 5 June nationals of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg who were prisoners of war, or in the status of disarmed German forces not wanted for war crimes by a country other than their own, were released to their respective





governments.(16) General discharge was authorized late in June for all Germans except war criminals, security suspects, those in automatic arrest categories, and those living in the Soviet Zone, who were to be held until an agreement on their transfer was reached with the Soviet Union. At the same time it was announced that war criminals, automatic arrestees and security suspects could be discharged if held as civilian internees.(17) Permission was granted in July for release to their governments of all nationals of the United Nations not yet released, provided they were not security suspects or wanted as war criminals by a country other than their own, except Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, and Poles not claiming Soviet citizenship, dissident Yugoslavs, and neutral nationals with ardent Axis sympathies.(18) The last directive affecting disbandment of the German armed forces prior to the completion of mass discharge was issued in August, an amendment to one previously issued. It provided that automatic arrestees should be discharged and interned as civilians before being tried as war criminals and that SS members who had joined that organization subsequent to 1 August 1944 and who were privates could be discharged if cleared by the Counter Intelligence Corps.(19)

17. Special Problems of Disbandment.

a. Return of Prisoners of War from the Zone of the Interior.

When the War Department indicated in November 1945 that the 360,000 prisoners held in the United States would be returned to Europe shortly,





the problem of accommodating them was one of great concern to Theater Headquarters. As a step toward solving it, a study of the status of the 1,007,807 prisoners in custody of the United States troops on the Continent was made. This study disclosed that 81,823 prisoners were in hospitals; 400,615 others were in prisoner-of-war enclosures that were filled to capacity; and the remaining 525,369 were employed in labor units. It was considered impracticable to discharge prisoners employed in working units to make room for prisoners returned from the United States because of the time and effort involved in selecting, training, and assigning the latter. A further objection to such a shift was that to return prisoners from labor units scattered all over the liberated countries and Germany to central enclosures to be discharged and to transport the same number of prisoners from the United States to the working units would cripple the already overburdened transportation system.(20) The only solution to the problem, therefore, was to clear prisoner-of-war enclosures. Two circumstances contributed to the solution. Some prisoners of war became eligible for discharge in January. Negotiations were resumed with France to determine whether or not that country could feed and care for the additional prisoners requested from Theater Headquarters. In January France announced that it was ready to accept prisoners at the rate of 50,000 - 80,000 in February, 100,000 in March, and 150,000 monthly thereafter.(21)

b. Transfer and Movement of Prisoners of War from the





Communications Zone and Foreign Countries. Original agreements between the United States and the British specified that they would share their prisoners of war on an equal basis. In February 1945, however, the British protested that they could not possibly meet their commitment. The consequent overload of prisoners that the United States had to feed was decreasing food supplies at an alarming rate. The situation was relieved when Supreme Headquarters developed a plan to fill French requirements for prisoners from those in United States custody and the requirements of other liberated countries from British holdings. The general intent was to relieve both armies, as far as possible, from the burden of guarding and maintaining prisoners of war. Another consideration which influenced the decision to transfer prisoners of war to the French was their urgent need for manpower, due to war losses and impressed French labor. The French Government repeatedly requested German prisoners of war so that rehabilitation of devastated areas could be begun. In September 1945, the first report indicating malnutrition of prisoners of war in French custody was received from the International Red Cross. All transfers of prisoners to the French Government were stopped and repatriation of undernourished individuals was immediately begun. By January 1946, 73,000 prisoners of war had been returned to American custody. The French initiated action to have transfers of prisoners resumed, stating that they would adhere strictly to the terms of the Gen va Convention in the care given the prisoners, and that they would also buy \$2,500,000 worth of surplus





U. S. Army clothing for them. The clothing was bought and delivered to the French. Resumption in transfer of prisoners to France started in February 1946 after the War Department had directed that the Theater Commander first satisfy himself that France would abide by the Geneva Convention. The International Red Cross was to check closely and report on the treatment of the prisoners and, if malnutrition was evident in the future, the Theater Commander was to suspend transfers and initiate positive remedial action. The next and last report received from the International Red Cross during the remainder of the first year of occupation was in April and again concerned the French. The report stated that forty camps, which housed 160,000 of the 700,000 prisoners who had been transferred to France, had been inspected as of 1 March and that approximately 120,000 prisoners were receiving insufficient rations. Since reports of the International Red Cross in the past had been pessimistic and overhumane, the office in charge of German affairs at Western Base Section answered this report by stating that the housing, sanitation, and nourishment of the German prisoners were satisfactory; that the French Government was exercising great effort to maintain the prisoners in reasonably good health; that it was not expected to be necessary to repatriate within the next three months more than 7,000 of the 120,000 who were reported as receiving insufficient food; and that the United States, responsible for the well-being of the prisoners transferred to France under terms of the Geneva Convention, would continue to exercise close supervision over





them.(22) The movement of prisoners of war from the Communications Zone and foreign countries to their zones of residence in either Germany or Austria offered serious problems of transportation, supply, and coordination among the powers concerned.(23)

c. Interzonal Transfers. During the early months of the occupation of Germany there was no quadripartite ruling on the transfer of prisoners of war and disarmed enemy forces from one zone to the other for discharge. Interzonal transfer, a matter for coordination between nations concerned, began in July 1945, when the Americans and British agreed on an interchange of approximately 6,000 prisoners or disarmed enemy forces daily.(24) Records do not indicate when the United States and France began transfer of their prisoners. A report states, however, that in September 1945 there remained in the United States Zone approximately 11,000 prisoners to be transferred to the French Zone.(25) The United States and the Soviet Union began reciprocal transfer of prisoners in October 1945, when a man-for-man transfer was agreed upon.(26) The Allied policy for disbanding the German armed forces was set forth officially in Control Council Directive No. 18, signed in Berlin on 12 November 1945. It provided for uniformity of action throughout the four Allied zones of occupied Germany with respect to documentation, interzone transfer, and discharge of former members of the German armed forces. A uniform discharge certificate was to be issued to each individual released in the four zones. All military and





affiliated paramilitary forces were to be released within limitations of the demands of the Allied nations for German labor; suspected war criminals and security suspects were to be subject to detention until they had been thoroughly investigated and, where appropriate, prosecuted; and potentially dangerous officers of military and paramilitary organizations were to be detained. Other individuals were to be discharged into the zone of Germany in which their homes were located.

(27)

d. Disbandment of the German Naval Forces. At the time of the capitulation of the German armed forces, the maximum strength of the German Navy was estimated at 714,000 men. By July 1945, 455,580 members of the German Navy had been located in the United States and British Zones, of whom only about 7,000 were in the United States Zone. Twenty-eight days later, the British had transferred to the United States Zone for discharge 19,500 members of the German Navy, out of a total of 99,500 whose homes were in the United States Zone, and the Americans had transferred to the British Zone for discharge 350 out of a total of 1,750 whose homes were in that zone.(28) The last available figures on the remainder of German Naval personnel in the United States Zone are found in documents for October 1945, which list 9,324 individuals yet to be discharged.(29) A special problem identified with the disbandment of the German naval forces was the preparation of a list of all German naval officers of flag rank and of





German naval personnel of all ranks who had served in or had been associated with the Oberkommando der Kriegsmarine, for use in their control at a later date.(30)

e. Disbandment of the German Air Forces. Just prior to V-E Day, the strength of the German Air Force was estimated at 1,800,000 men. Of this number, 211,000 had been captured by air force units of the United States and the British.(31) By August 1945 the U. S. Air Forces had processed 53,369 members of the German Air Force in its custody. Of these, 41,399 had been turned over to the ground forces for discharge, 4,747 were employed in labor units of the air forces, 2,695 had been sent to the Third U. S. Army as laborers and for eventual transfer to the Soviet Zone, and 4,528 had been transferred to hospitals and to the prisoner-of-war camp at Bad Aibling for future disposition. (32) To account for all personnel, documents, funds, equipment, and property of the Oberkommando der Luftwaffe and related paramilitary organizations was a problem of gigantic proportions.(33) As of July 1946, all members of the German Air Force in American custody had been processed and discharged except the few who were among the 176,265 German troops not yet discharged by that date.(34)

f. Dyeing of Clothing. In order properly to clothe disarmed enemy forces and prisoners of war upon discharge, displaced persons, repatriated Allied military personnel, and civilian laborers under our control, it was necessary to supply them with United States





military uniforms. It was subsequently realized, however, that this made it difficult to distinguish United States military personnel from others, and in many cases misconduct was wrongfully attributed to American military personnel.(35) As a consequence, Headquarters, U. S. Forces, European Theater, directed on 3 September 1945 that within twenty-seven days all outer garments of United States military clothing then in possession of disarmed enemy forces, prisoners of war, or civilian laborers under our control, and that clothing issued to them in the future, was to be dyed a color other than blue or olive drab and that similar clothing of displaced persons and repatriated Allied military personnel be dyed blue. It was directed, in addition, that local German authorities order all uniforms worn by members of the German armed forces, and certain other Germans, to be dyed a color other than blue or olive drab by 30 November 1945.(36) The dyeing of United States military clothing could not be accomplished by the date specified, on account of the shortage of dyes in the Theater.(37) Consequently, the effective date for the ruling was extended to 1 October and action was taken to ease the demand on local supplies of dyes.(38) Theater Headquarters recommended to the War Department that outer garments of prisoners of war in America be dyed before they returned to Europe and also that clothing allocated to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration be dyed before issue.(39) Records of December 1945 state that uniforms were dyed as prescribed, but only to the extent that dyes were available.(40)





18. Statistical Analysis.

Of the 4,005,732 German prisoners of War in custody of the Allied Expeditionary Force, European Theater, on V-E Day, 516,148 were captured by the 21st Army Group, 2,608,621 by the 12th Army Group, 876,446 by the 6th Army Group, and the remainder, or 4,517, had surrendered in the Communications Zone.(41) The number of the enemy forces captured in the Communications Zone and by the 21st Army Group remained the same. By 18 May, the date of the last report listing the 6th Army Group, the 12th Army Group had increased its holdings to 3,087,725 and the 6th Army Group to 912,376.(42) Although the Supreme Commander had directed on 4 May that the large numbers of German troops surrendering then and the prisoners of war not yet evacuated from Germany at the conclusion of hostilities be called disarmed forces instead of prisoners of war,(43) the first report distinguishing the two was made on 26 May. This report was incomplete. While it is known that control of some of the captured enemy forces was transferred between the Americans and the British, it is impossible to state the exact number captured by each of the two powers.(44) Records indicate, however, that of the 6,155,468 prisoners taken, 2,057,138 were prisoners of war and 4,098,330 were disarmed enemy forces.(45)





## Chapter IV

### THE ADMINISTRATION OF DISBANDMENT

#### 19. Screening of Disarmed Enemy Forces.

As soon as possible after cessation of hostilities, German officers, under Allied direction, prepared statistical papers on all individuals, male and female, who were awaiting discharge, or other disposal, whether they were prisoners of war held in Germany, disarmed troops segregated in or attached to concentration areas, or disarmed troops controlled by Wehrkreis (military district) or other headquarters. Arrangements were made with Supreme Headquarters for similar documentation of prisoners of war held on the Continent outside of Germany. In the period between the capitulation and establishment of military districts, disbandment staffs were formed by army group commanders to prepare statistical data at military district level. It was necessary to arrange for the collection of data on concentration areas and





prisoner-of-war camps within the boundaries of what would ultimately become military districts, for their delivery to appropriate military district disbandment staffs. The statistical papers prepared included the forms discussed in the following paragraphs.

a. Area Control Form P 1 (see appendix III). These forms were nominal rolls prepared periodically at concentration areas (including attached units), prisoner-of-war camps, and units controlled through Wehrkreise or other headquarters for submission to headquarters at military district level. The forms listed personnel alphabetically by rank, sex, and service and were prepared in four copies. The original and first copy went to military district headquarters, the second copy was retained in the area concerned, and the third copy was retained by the unit.

b. Area Control Form P 2 (see appendix IV). Prepared at the same locations as Area Control Form P 1, these forms were periodical strength analyses, which showed the number of persons in custody, classified according to service or paramilitary organization, rank, and sex. Preparation of this form was optional, however. When prepared, it accompanied Area Control Form P 1 and Area Control Form P 3 to military district headquarters.

c. Area Control Form P 3 (see appendix V). This was a periodical statement reflecting any increase or decrease of personnel,





initially prepared by all units and then forwarded to concentration areas or prisoner-of-war camps for consolidation. The forms, like Area Control Form P 2, indicated rank and sex. The consolidated forms were supported by a signed copy of the appropriate Area Control Form P 4 for each increase and were forwarded to military district headquarters, accompanied by Area Control Form P 2, if desired.

d. Area Control Form P 4 (see appendix VI). Personnel data sheets of all individuals at concentration areas, attached units, prisoner-of-war camps, and units controlled through Wehrkreise or other headquarters were submitted in triplicate at military-district level. The original went to the military district headquarters, the first copy remained at the concentration area or prisoner-of-war camp, and the second copy with the unit.

e. District Control Form P 2 and District Control Form P 3. These were a consolidation of Area Control Forms P 2 (optional) and Area Control Forms P 3, and were prepared at military-district level for submission to zone headquarters.

f. District Control Form P 5 (see appendix VII). Form P 5, the return on German nationals held in military districts, indicated the industrial or professional skill of the individual, his location, residence, and availability. It was submitted to zone headquarters. If it was possible and preferable to prepare the forms at concentration



areas or prisoner-of-war camps, they could be prepared there and renamed Area Control Form P 5.

g. District Control Form P 6 (see appendix VIII). All non-Germans were recorded on Form P 6. It showed the nationality and service of the individual and was designed to tell the number of non-German nationals under Allied control. The forms were sent to zone headquarters, and, like the District Control Form P 5, could be prepared at concentration areas or prisoner-of-war camps and renamed Area Control Form P 6.

h. Zone Control Forms P 2, 3, 5, and 6. All consolidations of District forms of the same number, prepared at zone headquarters and submitted to Supreme Headquarters at least once per month, were included in this category.(1)

## 20. Discipline in Enclosures.

Local German commanders were held responsible for the good behavior and discipline of German troops. German courts martial were permitted to operate under Allied supervision, but any case could be removed from these courts and tried by military government courts if advisable. Detention barracks and guard camps of the German ground, air, and naval forces were permitted to function, but only under strict Allied control.(2)

## 21. Handling of Mail.





All postal services of German armed forces were suspended and mail was impounded at the conclusion of hostilities. When the postal services resumed, the mail on hand was handled by the Field Post, and thereafter all mail addressed to the armed forces was handled by the Reichspost.(3)

22. Payment upon Discharge.

As planned in April 1945, prisoners of war and members of the disarmed German forces, upon discharge, were to receive their pay (Wehrrsold) calculated in the normal way, according to the pay group, up to and including the day of discharge and for half a month thereafter.(4) However, when discharge began on 15 May, all officers, irrespective of rank, were paid the sum of sixty Reichsmarks and all enlisted men and women, also irrespective of rank, were paid thirty Reichsmarks.(5) Three days later, this pay scale was changed to eighty marks for officers and forty marks for enlisted men and women.(6) Finally, effective on 1 November 1945, German prisoners of war and members of the disarmed enemy forces who volunteered to work, including officers and noncommissioned officers, were given in addition a credit of eighty cents per day, or such equivalent in Reichsmarks, for each day of labor performed.(7)





## Chapter V

### THE RESIDUE OF THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES

#### 23. The Situation after the Mass Discharge was Completed.

During the month of October, demobilization reached an impasse as far as discharge, transfers, and other disposition of ex-Wehrmacht personnel was concerned. The majority of the disarmed enemy forces still held in the United States Zone in Germany, and the prisoners of war held by the Theater Service Forces who were in dischargeable categories, were mostly personnel whose place of domicile was in the Soviet Zone. Agreement had been reached with the Soviet authorities, however, for these individuals to be exchanged on a man-for-man basis for Soviet-held persons whose former place of residence was in the United States Zone.(1) Prisoners of war and disarmed enemy forces of all services in the custody of the United States in October numbered 1,474,074. Of these, 3,243 were in the Bremen Enclave, 157,000 in



Italy, 609,948 in Theater Service Forces, 355,351 in the Zone of Interior, and the remainder, or 348,532, in the United States Zone.(2)

A detailed study of the records of the Oberkommando des Heeres (Army High Command, or OKH), the Oberkommando der Kriegsmarine (Navy High Command, or OKM), the Oberkommando der Luftwaffe (Air Force High Command, or OKL), and the Oberkommando der Wehrmacht (Supreme Command of Armed Forces, or OKW) was being made in order to identify these persons and to account for their funds, property, and equipment. Similar data were being prepared from records of the Waffen-SS, Nationalsozialistisches Kraftfahr Korps (Nazi Party Motor Corps or NSKK), Reichsarbeitsdienst (Reich Labor Service or RAD), and the Organization Todt (The Todt Labor Force or OT).(3)

#### 24. Categorization of Prisoners of War for Discharge or Further Imprisonment.

a. Supreme Headquarters early considered the priority to be given certain members of the disarmed German forces when the time for their discharge arrived. General plans distributed in April 1945 for the disbandment of German forces stated that individuals not required for duties with the occupation forces or for reconstruction work in Allied and liberated territories but urgently needed for civilian work inside Germany would be given first priority in discharge. Included in this category were persons previously engaged in public utilities, transportation, building trades, agriculture, and in





other types of work named by the zone commander.(4) It was also realized that certain categories of persons in Germany would necessarily have to be arrested and detained if the security of the Allied forces was to be maintained and if the destruction of the residue, and prevention of the rebirth, of the German war machine were to be accomplished. Consequently, the Supreme Commander classified certain German civilians and military personnel as being subject to automatic arrest and detention.(5) ECLIPSE Memorandum No. 18, distributed by Supreme Headquarters on 16 January 1945, stated that war criminals charged with committing atrocities against civilians of Allied and liberated countries or against members of the armed forces of the Allies would be arrested and handed over for trial to the nation on whose soil the crime was committed, in accordance with agreements made with such countries and existing directives from Supreme Headquarters. Persons guilty of atrocities against United States personnel would be tried by either military commissions or military government courts. The memorandum also stated that security suspects would be arrested and detained for interrogation.(6)

b. In compliance with this memorandum and the policy governing automatic arrestees, the disbandment directives issued during the first nine months of occupation specifically stated that war criminals, individuals suspected of having committed war crimes, security suspects, and certain automatic arrestees would not be discharged with other





categories of persons listed for discharge.(7) In February 1946 general discharge was ordered for all prisoners of war and members of the disarmed enemy forces, except automatic arrestees holding the following positions: commander in chief or chief of staff of the Army, Navy, or Air Force; commander in chief, chief, or deputy chief of operations, staff of the high command of the German forces; commander in chief in the field with the status of Oberbefehlshaber (Army Group Commander) of the Armed forces, Army, Navy, or Air Force; General Staff Corps officer; and enlisted men of the Waffen-SS below the grade of Scharführer who had entered the Waffen-SS before 1 August 1944. Persons who were war criminals or suspected of war crimes, witnesses to war crimes, security suspects, and automatic arrestees except those mentioned above, were discharged, immediately arrested, documented as civilian internees, and transferred to enclosures for war criminals or civilian internment camps.(8)

25. Administration of the Remaining Civilian-Internee Enclosures and Prisoner-of-War Enclosures.

The Prisoner of War Division of the Office of the Theater Provost Marshal technically supervised the processing, distribution, evacuation, and repatriation of civilian internees and enemy prisoners of war. It also prepared plans for future operations and coordinated with G-1 and G-2, Headquarters, U. S. Forces, European Theater, in establishing policies for the control of civilian internees and



assisting G-2 and the War Crimes Branch of the Judge Advocate's office in the detention, holding, and movement of war criminals. The Prisoner of War Information Bureau, a part of the Prisoner of War Division of the Theater Provost Marshal's office, located at Versailles, France, maintained records of all German prisoners of war and civilian internees in custody of the United States. As the first year of occupation of Germany ended, there were twelve prisoner-of-war enclosures with a total population of 205,893 and fifteen civilian-internee camps with a total population of 66,724 operating in the United States Zone, and it was felt that all civilian internees and prisoners of war in United States custody had been properly processed. These camps were located as follows:(9)

<u>PWE No.</u>	<u>Location</u>
26	Bad Aibling
29	Dachau
305	Ingolstadt
314	New Ulm
317	Augsburg
318	Burgau
22	Regensburg
430	Landshut
12	Ebenhausen
15	Marburg
20	Allendorf
95	Niezenhain





<u>CIF No.</u>	<u>Location</u>
409	Nürnberg
6	Moosburg
8	Garmisch
9	Hammelburg
11	Straubing
13	Plattling
29	Dachau
71	Ludwigsburg
72	Ludwigsburg
74	Ludwigsburg
75	Kornwestheim
76	Asperg
77	Ludwigsburg
88	Zuffenhausen
91	Darmstadt

#### 26. Use of Prisoner-of-War Labor.

Immediately after the cessation of hostilities in Europe, Headquarters, European Theater of Operations, U. S. Army, issued a Standing Operating Procedure for the employment of German prisoners of war by United States forces. <sup>POW</sup> Labor Service Companies, with a minimum strength of 250 German prisoners of war, were formed and assigned to major commands, somewhat as United States units are assigned, and employed on projects requiring skilled, semiskilled, and common labor. Administration was provided by Labor Supervision Companies, composed of a small group of U. S. Army personnel, to which the <sup>POW</sup> Labor Service Companies were attached. (10) In the month of August 1945 there were a total of 2,430 <sup>POW</sup> Labor Service Companies engaged in various kinds of work in the Theater. (11) By January 1946, however, Theater Headquarters announced that prisoners of war and





disarmed enemy forces employed as casuats or in Labor Service Units would be reduced. All major commands were directed to take immediate steps to employ and utilize civilian labor to the maximum. Commanders were authorized to reduce the strength of Labor Service Companies from 250 men to a minimum strength that would still retain the efficiency of the unit; to reduce to the minimum the number of Labor Service Companies; to replace with static civilian labor all prisoners of war and disarmed enemy forces who were common laborers; to discharge prisoners of war and disarmed enemy forces who were not residents of the United States Zone, provided that they were eligible for discharge and were immediately reemployed as civilians; and to turn over to the custody of the Provost Marshal all prisoners of war and disarmed enemy forces declared surplus.(12) As a consequence, the number of Labor Service units was reduced to 1,100 companies with a total strength of approximately 270,000 by March 1946, and it was forecast that by September 1946 the number of prisoners of war and disarmed enemy forces employed by the United States would be reduced to about 115,000 men.(13)

27. Progress during the First Year of the Occupation.

During the first year of occupation by the quadripartite powers, Allied Control Council orders, directives, and laws were issued which were intended to prevent Germany from ever again becoming a threat to her neighbors. Control Council legislation provided for



concerted action in all four zones in disbanding the German armed forces; destroying the general staff, and demolishing the military installations which abounded throughout the country. In the United States Zone, the German Army, Navy, and Air Force was completely demobilized, and the American holdings of prisoners of war and disarmed enemy forces was reduced to about 2 percent of those originally taken. All paramilitary organizations were destroyed and their personnel was being disposed of under the provisions of the German "Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism," promulgated on 5 March 1946.(14)

28. Situation early in July 1946.

a. There were 216,657 German prisoners of war and 66,868 civilian internees in custody of the United States in July 1946. Of the prisoners of war, 29,900 were in Italy, 242 in Austria, 176,265 in Europe exclusive of Italy and Austria, and 250 in the Zone of Interior.

b. SS prisoners of war totaled 11,064. They comprised all members of the Waffen (combat)-SS above the grade of Scharführer (sergeant) and all members of the Allgemeine (home guard)-SS above the grade of Unterscharführer (corporal). They were held as members of an indicted organization pending decision of the International Military Tribunal with reference to the criminality of that organization. A total of 7,969 individuals classed as other automatic ar-





restees included General Staff Corps officers, senior members of paramilitary organizations other than the SS, high officials of the Nazi Party, and other persons in similar classes were held in confinement as prisoners of war, incidentally, and as war criminals and security suspects, primarily.

c. There were 42,498 prisoners of war who were in the process of discharge. They included individuals recently returned from the United States, personnel of Labor Service units recently declared surplus, individuals recently released from hospitals, and those in routine process of being disbanded.

d. In the United States Zone and in the liberated countries, there were originally almost 750,000 prisoners of war in Labor Service units. By the end of the period under review, this number had decreased to 105,100, who were organized into 420 units. It was anticipated that Labor Service units in the United States Zone would be disbanded and the personnel discharged by 30 November 1946. Those units performing tasks in liberated countries were to be disbanded as the need for them ceased, and in any event by 1 July 1947.

e. Prisoners of war in hospitals totaled over 175,000 in August 1945. This number was reduced to 9,634 by July 1946. The hospitals were staffed to a considerable degree with technical personnel of the former German Sanitary Corps. Although operated





under the direct supervision of United States medical battalions, the hospitals were not military organizations in any sense and were preserved only to render necessary medical service to prisoners of war. Individuals requiring hospitalization in excess of thirty days were discharged and it was intended to release the hospitals for civilian use as soon as practicable.

f. A total of 71,794 civilian internees of various Nazi and paramilitary organizations, other than the SS, were being held in internment camps throughout the United States Zone awaiting a decision as to their culpability under war crimes provisions.(15) A more detailed accounting of prisoners of war and civilian internees is given in Table I, on the following page.





TABLE I

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT U. S. HOLDINGS OF PRISONERS OF WAR  
IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, EXCLUSIVE OF AUSTRIA AND ITALY,  
AS OF 15 JULY 1946

ZONE OF DOMICILE	Held in Cages			Labor Service Units	POW's in Hospital	TOTAL	Civilian Internees
	SS	Other Automatic Arrestees	Awaiting Discharge				
U. S. Zone	6,134	3,714	17,899	28,349	4,445	60,541	43,077
British Zone	1,834	1,422	5,762	34,986	2,297	46,251	9,399
French Zone	525	477	2,676	10,028	629	14,335	3,158
Soviet Zone	743	618	6,012	27,518	1,342	36,233	6,945
Berlin District	161	33	364	3,725	163	4,446	1,274
Austria	450	279	3,376	212	88	4,405	1,447
Non-Germans	1,167	1,426	6,409	382	670	10,054	1,568
TOTAL	11,064	7,969	42,498	105,100	9,634	176,265	66,868 *

\* Does not include 4,926 unscreened by Third U. S. Army





## **FOOTNOTES**





FOOTNOTES

Chapter I

1. SHAFF, Handbook Governing Policy and Procedure for the Military Occupation of Germany, Apr 45, chap 1, pars 12-23; chap 5, pt 1.

2. Ibid, Dec 44, chap 5.

3. Ibid, Apr 45, chap 1, par 5.

4. Disarmament Memo No 9, SHAFF, 16 May 45, subj: "Primary Disarmament of the German Land Forces and Short-Term Disposal of Enemy War Material."

5. Disarmament Memo No 10, SHAFF, 17 Mar 45, subj: "Primary Disarmament of German Air Forces Opposing US and Short-Term Disposal of Enemy War Material;" Disarmament Memo No 11, SHAFF, 5 Jan 45, subj: "Disarmament of German Naval Forces and Short-Term Disposal of Surrendered Naval War Material and Naval Demolition."

6. Adm Memo No 5, SHAFF, 6 Mar 45, subj: "Disposal of War Material and War Structures."

7. Cf n. 1 above, chap 5.

8. Cf n. 1 above, chap 5, pt II.

9. Cf n. 1 above, chap 5, pt III.

10. Cf n. 1 above, chap 5, pt IV.

11. Cf n. 1 above, chap 5, pt V.

12. Cf n. 4 above, pars 5, 7, 8, and 9. Citation refers to whole subpar.

13. Seventh US Army, Report of Operations, 44-45, vol III, pp 856-861.

14. MGR 23-54.

15. Ibid, art 1.



16. Ibid, art 2.
17. Ibid, art 5.
18. Notice, Military Government of Germany, Supreme Commander's Area of Control, subj: "Surrender of Firearms, Ammunition, Weapons, Carrier Pigeons, and Radio-Sending Equipment," MGR 23-217.
19. Proclamation No 1, OMG (US Zone), 14 Jul 45, MGR 23-300.
20. Order No 2, Control Council, 17 Jan 46, subj: "Confiscation and Surrender of Arms and Ammunition," MGR 23-151.2.
21. USFET, Weekly Intelligence Summary, No 10, pp 45-48.
22. Ibid, No 19, 22 Nov 45, p 61; No 26, 10 Jan 46, pp 67-68.
23. Ibid, No 26, 10 Jan 46, p 65.
24. Third US Army, Weekly Intelligence Reports, Jun-Aug 45; Seventh US Army, Estimate of Internal Security Situation, No 1, 5 Sep 45.
25. USFET, Organizational Plan, 25 Feb 46.
26. MGR 23-54.
27. Ltr, USFET, 31 Jul 45, file AG 091.7 GDS-AGO, subj: "Demolition of Fortifications and Defensive Works in the US Zone of Occupation."
28. OMGUS, Economics Division, A Year of Potsdam, 12 Jul 46.





## Chapter II

1. SHAFF, Handbook Governing Policy and Procedure for the Military Occupation of Germany, Dec 44, chap 4.
2. Ibid, chap 5.
3. SHAFF, ECLIPSE Memo No 17, 16 Apr 45, subj: "Disbandment of German Armed Forces;" cf footnote 1 above, chap 1, par 5.
4. Cable S-81564, 10 Mar 45, SHAFF to AGWAR.
5. Cable W-72739, 25 Apr 45, AGWAR to SHAFF.
6. Cable S-87057, 4 May 45, SHAFF to Army Group Commanders; SHAFF, ECLIPSE Memo No 17, 16 Apr 45, subj: "Disbandment of German Armed Forces."
7. Ltr, SHAFF, 2 Dec 44, file AG 383-2, subj: "Handling Allied Nationals Who Have Collaborated or Served with the Enemy."
8. Ltr, SHAFF, 22 Oct 44, file AG 383.4 GBI-AGM, subj: "Handling of British Traitors and Suspect Traitors."
9. SHAFF, ECLIPSE Memo No 17, 16 Apr 45, subj: "Disbandment of German Armed Forces."
10. Ibid; SHAFF, Disbandment Directives Nos 1-6, 15 May-16 Jul 45.
11. Seventh US Army, Final Report, G-1 Section, pt 1, sec II, pp 5-6.
12. Cf n. 1 above.
13. Ltr, SHAFF, 15 Feb 45, file AG 381-1 ODS-AGM, subj: "ECLIPSE-Administration of German Armed Forces;" ltr, 12th Army Gp, 25 Feb 45, file 388.3, subj: "ECLIPSE-Administration of the German Disarmed Forces."
14. Cf n. 1 above.
15. SHAFF, ECLIPSE Memo No 13, 28 Dec 44, subj: "Digest of Military Government Considerations for Germany."





16. SHAWF, G-1, Report of Operations, 8 May-30 Sep 45,  
incl No 5.



### Chapter III

1. SHAFF, G-1 Division, Daily Report of Enemy Prisoners of War, 3 Oct 44.
2. Ibid, 4 Jan 45.
3. Ibid, 12 Mar 45.
4. Ibid, 20 Apr 45.
5. Ibid, 5 May 45.
6. Ibid, 12 May 45.
7. SHAFF, G-1 Division, Weekly PW & DEF Report, 22 Jun 46.
8. IRS, Hq, USFET, Div P & A to C Hist, 25 Jun 47.
9. SOP 16, ETOUSA, 3 Dec 44, subj: "Evacuation, Processing, and Handling of PWs."
10. Cable 3-81564, 10 Mar 45, SHAFF to ACOMAR.
11. Cable S-87057, 4 May 45, SHAFF to Army Cmdrs; SHAFF, ECLIPSE Memo No 17, 16 Apr 45, subj: "Disbandment of German Armed Forces."
12. MGR 23-54, art 2.
13. SHAFF, ECLIPSE Memo No 17, 16 Apr 45, sec F, par 20.
14. SHAFF, Disbandment Directives Nos 1 & 2, 15 May 45.
15. SHAFF, Disbandment Directive No 3, 18 May 45.
16. SHAFF, Disbandment Directive No 4, 5 Jun 45.
17. SHAFF, Disbandment Directive No 5, 30 Jun 45.
18. SHAFF, Disbandment Directive No 6, 6 Jul 45.
19. SHAFF, Amendment to Disbandment Directive No 5, 1 Aug 45.
20. IRS, TSFET, C of S to AC of S, G-1, 21 Nov 45, subj: "Return of Prisoners of War from the US."





21. IRS, TSPET, AC of S, G-1, 30 Jan 46, subj: "Resumption of Transfer of Prisoners of War to the French."
22. USFET, Notes on G-4 Semi-Weekly Staff Conference, 16 Apr 45, subj: "Report on Condition of French held PW's."
23. USFA, USACA Sec, Minutes of Meeting on Repatriation of Austrians in Disarmed German Forces, 11 Sep 45.
24. Monthly Report of the Military Governor, No 1, 20 Aug 45, "Demilitarization," p 18.
25. Ibid, No 3, 20 Oct 45, p 2.
26. Ibid, No 4, 20 Nov 45, p 1.
27. Ibid, No 13, 20 Aug 46, p 2.
28. Ibid, No 1, 20 Aug 45, p 16.
29. Ibid, No 4, 20 Nov 45, p 2.
30. Ibid, No 2, 20 Sep 45, p 2.
31. Ibid, No 1, 20 Aug 45, p 18.
32. Ibid, No 2, 20 Sep 45, p 2.
33. Ibid, No 4, 20 Nov 45, p 4.
34. Ibid, No 13, 20 Aug 46, pp 1,3.
35. Cable S-21183, 1 Sep 45, USFET to AGWAR; USFET, G-4, Report of Operations, 8 May-Sep 45, pt II, vol 1, p 16.
36. Ltr, USFET, 3 Sep 45, file AG 421 GDS-AGO, subj: "Wearing of the US Uniform by Other than US Military Personnel."
37. USFET, G-4, Report of Operations, 1 Oct-31 Dec 45, pt III, p 11, par 5.
38. Cable S-26227, 2 Oct 45.





39. Cf n. 39 above, Vol II, Plans and Procedure Branch, 20 Oct 45, pt II, Sheet 2 and pt III, p 11, par 5.

40. Ibid.

41. SHAEF, G-1 Div, Daily Report of Enemy PWs, 12 May 45.

42. Ibid., 22 May 45.

43. Cable 3-87057, 4 May 45, SHAEF to Army Gp Cmdrs.

44. SHAEF, G-1 Div, Weekly PW and DEF Report, 30 May 45.

45. Ibid., 22 Jun 45.





#### Chapter IV

1. SHAEP, ECLIPSE Memo No 17, 16 Apr 45.
2. SHAEP, Handbook Governing Policy and Procedure for the Military Occupation of Germany, Apr 45, par 151 (c); SHAEP, ECLIPSE Memo No 19, 17 Mar 45.
3. SHAEP, Handbook Governing Policy and Procedure for the Military Occupation of Germany, Apr 45, par 154.
4. Cf n. 1 above.
5. SHAEP, Disbandment Directive No 1, 15 May 45.
6. SHAEP, Disbandment Directive No 3, 18 May 45.
7. Ltr, USFET, 30 Oct 45, file 383.6 GAP-AGO, subj: "Payment of Disarmed Personnel of the German Army."





## Chapter V

1. Monthly Report of Military Governor, No 4, 20 Nov 45, "Demilitarization," p 1.
2. Ibid, p 2.
3. Ibid, pp 3-5.
4. SHAEF, ECLIPSE Memo No 17, 16 Apr 45, subj: "Disbandment of German Armed Forces," p 7.
5. Ltr, SHAEF, 13 Apr 45, file 350-09 GRI-AGM, subj: "Arrest and Detention--Germany;" SHAEF, Arrest Categories Handbook for Germany, Apr 45.
6. SHAEF, ECLIPSE Memo No 17, 16 Apr 45, subj: "Disbandment of German Armed Forces."
7. SHAEF and USFET, Disbandment Directives Nos 1-8, 15 May 45-16 Feb 46.
8. USFET Disbandment Directive No 8, 16 Feb 46.
9. TSFET and USFET, Theater Provost Marshal, Report of Operations, 1 Jan-31 Mar 46, p 33; USFET, Theater Provost Marshal, Report of Operations, 1 Apr-30 Jun 46, pp 7, 8, 9, 11.
10. SOP 49, ETOUSA, 9 May 45, subj: "Employment of PWs;" SOP 80, USFET, 20 May 46, subj: "Administration and Employment of Non-US Personnel by USFET in Units, Detachments, and Teams."
11. USFET, Notes on G-4 Daily Conference, 15 Mar 46.
12. Cable S-37499, 10 Jan 46, USFET to Maj Comds.
13. Cf n. 11 above.
14. Monthly Report of Military Governor, No 13, 20 Aug 46,  
pp 1, 6.
15. Ibid, pp 3-6.





# **APPENDIX**





## Appendix I

### Definition of Terms

#### 1. Composition of the German Armed Forces.

a. The Wehrmacht, comprising the German Army (Heer), Navy (Kriegsmarine) and Air Force (Luftwaffe).

b. The Schutzstaffel (SS), including the fully militarized Waffen Schutzstaffel.

c. The Nationalsozialistische Party Storm Troops (SA or Sturmabteilung).

d. The Nationalsozialistische Party Motor Transport Corps (NSKK or Nazi Kraftfahr Korps).

e. The Nationalsozialistische Party Air Corps (NSFK or Nazi Fliegerkorps).

f. The Auxiliary Home Air Defense Corps (HF or Heimatflak).

g. The German Labor Service (RAD or Reichsarbeitsdienst).

h. The Todt Labor Force (OT or Organisation Todt).

i. The Hitler Youth (HJ or Hitler Jugend).

j. The German uniformed Police Force (Ordnungspolizei) including the Technical Emergency Corps (TENO or Technische Nothilfe), the Security Police (Sicherheitspolizei) and the Special Police (Sonderpolizei).

k. Every person (including women) not belonging to an organization specified in a, above, but serving with or attached to them for duty.

l. Every reservist subject to be called for service with any of the organizations mentioned above.

m. Such other persons, formations, units or organizations as the Allied representatives specified.

2. Germany. All territory within the 1937 frontiers of Germany.





3. Allies. The United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, plus those Allied countries, including the Dominions, directly concerned with the European settlement.

4. War Material. Any material used or intended for use by the German Armed Forces.

5. Liberated Countries. France, Belgium, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway.

6. United Nations. Nations which are signatories of the United Nations Declaration, 1 January 1942, and nations associated with them in this war, including Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran (Persia), Iraq, Liberia, Luxemburg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippine Commonwealth, Poland, Salvador, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

7. Primary Disarmament. The separation of units from their weapons and equipment in order to prevent their continuation or resumption of hostilities.

8. Secondary Disarmament. The control of all ordnance and supply depots and stocks of weapons and equipment not in the hands of units.

9. Final Disarmament. The destruction of factories and plants producing war materials, the final disposal of war material resulting from the first two phases, and the final destruction of fortifications.

10. German Home Army. All formations and units of the German Army not included in the German Field Army.

11. German Field Army. All formations and units under command of the Commander in Chief West, Commander in Chief Norway, and Commander in Chief Denmark.

12. Paramilitary Organizations. All organizations akin to a military organization in purpose, formation, and equipment.





13. Prisoners of War. German Armed Forces captured during operations.

14. Displaced Persons. Civilians outside the national boundaries of their own country by reason of the war who are desirous but not able to return home or to find homes without assistance, or who are to be returned to enemy or ex-enemy territory.

15. German High Command. The Defense Ministry (Oberkommando der Wehrmacht or OKW), War Ministry (Oberkommando des Heeres or OKH), Admiralty (Oberkommando der Kriegsmarine or OKM) and the Air Ministry (Oberkommando der Luftwaffe or OKL).

16. Military Government. That form of government which belligerents maintain by force of arms over occupied territory and its inhabitants during the period of occupation.

17. Allied Expeditionary Force. All navy, army, and air forces and all civilians under military control of all nationalities under command of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, at the time of the surrender or placed subsequently under his command, with the exception of patriot forces or Allied contingents raised or formed locally in liberated countries.

18. Four Powers. Great Britain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, France, and the United States of America.

19. ECLIPSE. Plans and preparations for occupation operations in Europe (excluding Norway and the Channel Islands) in the event of German surrender.

20. Disarmed Enemy Forces. German Armed Forces captured upon capitulation.

21. The Categories of Automatic Arrest and Detention -- Germany. The various automatic arrest and detention categories were:

a. The German Intelligence Services including all personnel of Aemter (Departments) I, II, III, IV, VI, Militärisches Amt (formerly Abwehr), and VII of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA, or National Department of Security), together with the outstations and organizations dependent on or controlled by any of these departments; all personnel of the Geheime Feldpolizei (GFP, or Secret Field Police) and all personnel of the Reichssicherheitsdienst (Reich Security Service).





b. The Sicherheitspolizei (Sipo, or Security Police) including all personnel of the Geheime Staatspolizei (Gestapo, or Secret State Police), which included the Grenzpolizei (Grepo, or Frontier Police) and all officials of the Kriminalpolizei (Kripo, or Criminal Police) in the grade of Oberst (Colonel) or above.

c. Higher police officials, including the high government officials in the police hierarchy; all Polizeipräsidenten and Polizeidirektoren; all Oberpräsidenten in Prussia; all Regierungspräsidenten; all Landräte; all Höhere SS - und Polizeiführer; all Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei and all Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei.

d. The Ordnungspolizei (Orpo, or Regular Uniformed Police) including all officers in the grade of Oberst (Colonel) or its equivalent in the Schutzpolizei (Schupo, or Municipal Police), Feuerschutzpolizei (F Schupo, or Fire Protection Police), Gendarmerie (Gend, or Rural Police), Wasserschutzpolizei (SW, or Waterways Protection Police), Luftschutzpolizei (L Schupo, or Air-raid Protection Police), Technische Nothilfe (Teno, or Technical Emergency Corps), Verwaltungspolizei (Administrative Police) and all members of the Hilfspolizei (Hipo, or Auxiliary Police).

e. Paramilitary organizations, including all officers and noncommissioned officers in the grade of Scharführer and above, all ranks of the Totenkopfverbände (TV or Concentration Camp Guard Units) and all SS-Helferinnen or SS-Kriegshelferinnen (SS Female Auxiliaries), all in the Waffen-SS (Armed SS); all officers and noncommissioned officers in the grade of Unterscharführer and above, except those who held only nominal SS rank by reason of belonging in the Orpo or Kripo, and all SS-Helferinnen or SS-Kriegshelferinnen, all in the Allgemeine SS (General SS); all officers in the grade of Sturmabannführer and above in the Sturmabteilung (SA, or Storm Troops); all officers in the grade of Stammführer and above and their equivalents in the Bund Deutscher Mädel (BDM, or League of German Girls), all in the Hitler Jugend (HJ, or Hitler Youth); all officers in the grade of Staffelführer and above in the Nationalsozialistisches Kraftfahrkorps (NSKK, or Nazi Motor Corps); all officers in the grade of Sturmabannführer and above in the Nationalsozialistisches Fliegerkorps (NSFK, or Nazi Air Corps), and all officers in the grade of Arbeitsführer and above in the Reichsarbeitsdienst (RAD, or Compulsory National Labor Service).

f. Nazi Party officials, including those performing administrative duties in the post of Amtsleiter at Ortsgruppe level and above, and all members of the party in the grade of Gemeinschaftsleiter and above.





g. Civil servants, including all members of the Höherer Dienst (higher grade) appointed since 1 March 1939 and all civil servants in the grade of Ministerialrat or its equivalent and above, irrespective of their date of appointment.

22. Refugees. German civilians who are homeless or who are now residing at some distance from their homes because of reasons related to the war.





## CONTROL FORM D.2.

## CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE

ALL ENTRIES WILL BE MADE IN BLOCK LATIN CAPITALS AND WILL BE MADE IN INK OR TYPESCRIPT.

PERSONAL PARTICULARS

SURNAME OF HOLDER \_\_\_\_\_ DATE OF BIRTH \_\_\_\_\_ DAY, MONTH, YEAR

CHRISTIAN NAME \_\_\_\_\_ PLACE OF BIRTH \_\_\_\_\_

CIVIL OCCUPATION \_\_\_\_\_ FAMILY STATUS - SINGLE ☒ MARRIED ☐ WIDOW (ER) ☐ DIVORCED ☐

HOME ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO ARE VICTIMS \_\_\_\_\_

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF THE PARTICULARS GIVEN ABOVE ARE TRUE.

I ALSO CERTIFY THAT I HAVE READ AND UNDERSTOOD THE "INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSONNEL ON DISCHARGE" (CONTROL FORM D.1.)

SIGNATURE OF HOLDER \_\_\_\_\_

NAME OF HOLDER IN BLOCK LATIN CAPITALS \_\_\_\_\_

II  
MEDICAL CERTIFICATE

DISTINGUISHING MARKS \_\_\_\_\_

DISABILITY, WITH DESCRIPTION \_\_\_\_\_

MEDICAL CATEGORY \_\_\_\_\_

I CERTIFY THAT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF THE ABOVE PARTICULARS RELATING TO THE HOLDER ARE TRUE AND THAT HE IS NOT VENERIOUS OR SUFFERING FROM ANY INFECTIOUS OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

SIGNATURE OF MEDICAL OFFICER \_\_\_\_\_

NAME AND RANK OF MEDICAL OFFICER \_\_\_\_\_

IN BLOCK LATIN CAPITALS \_\_\_\_\_

## III

THE PERSON TO WHOM THE ABOVE PARTICULARS REFER WAS DISCHARGED ON \_\_\_\_\_ (DATE OF DISCHARGE)

FROM THE \_\_\_\_\_ X

RIGHT  
THUMBPRINT \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICIAL  
IMPRESSIONED  
SEAL

CERTIFIED BY \_\_\_\_\_

NAME RANK AND  
APPOINTMENT OF ALLIED  
DISCHARGING OFFICER  
IN BLOCK LATIN CAPITALS

☒ DELETE THAT WHICH IS INAPPLICABLE  
X INSERT "ARMY" "NAVY" "AIR FORCE"  
"VOLUNTEER", OR PARA MILITARY  
ORGANIZATION, e.g. "RAD", "MSFT" etc.

(WHEN PRINTED THIS FORM WILL BE IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN)



AFSA CONTROL FORM P.1.

ALL ENTRIES WILL BE  
MADE IN BLOCK LATIN  
CAPITALS, ALPHABETICALLY,  
BY RANK AND SEX AND MUST  
BE PREPARED IN INK OR  
TYPESCRIPT.

UNIT \_\_\_\_\_

LOCATION

CONCENTRATION AREA

OR

ON  
PRISONER OF WAR CAMP

AS OF (DATE)	pages
12-1-77	10
12-1-78	10
12-1-79	10
12-1-80	10
12-1-81	10
12-1-82	10
12-1-83	10
12-1-84	10
12-1-85	10
12-1-86	10
12-1-87	10
12-1-88	10
12-1-89	10
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12-1-58	10
12-1-59	10
12-1-60	10
12-1-61	10
12-1-62	10
12-1-63	10
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12-1-97	10
12-1-98	10
12-1-99	10
12-1-00	10
12-1-01	10
12-1-02	10
12-1-03	10
12-1-04	10
12-1-05	10
12-1-06	10
12-1-07	10
12-1-08	10
12-1-09	10
12-1-10	10
12-1-11	10
12-1-12	10
12-1-13	10
12-1-14	10
12-1-15	10
12-1-16	10
12-1-17	10
12-1-18	10
12-1-19	10
12-1-20	10
12-1-21	10

[illegible]

\*Insert ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCES,  
VOLKSTURM, or PARA MILITARY  
ORGANIZATION e.g. RAD, NSFK etc.

NOTE:-PRISONERS OF WAR CASES WILL  
SUBMIT SEPARATE FORMS P.1.  
FOR EACH SERVICE AND PARA  
MILITARY ORGANIZATION

..... Signature of  
Commander.

NAME, RANK of Commander in Block  
Latin Capitals.

(WHEN PRINTED, THIS FORM WILL BE IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN)





AREA CONTROL FORM P.2.

STRENGTH RETURN OF GERMAN ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL

\* HELD IN CONCENTRATION AREA

\* PRISONER OF WAR CAMP

\* MILITARY DISTRICT.

\* ZONE

	Wehrmacht Service or Para Military Organization.	Officers	Officials	EM/ CRs	Females	Total
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1	ARMY					
2	NAVY					
3	AIR FORCE					
4	VOLKSTURM					
5	WEFFEN S.S.					
6	R.A.D.					
7	O.T.					
8	N.S.F.K.					
9	H.S.K.K.					
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
TOTALS						

~~Delete that which is inapplicable.~~

GRAND TOTAL

Signature of  
Commander.

NAME AND RANK OF COMMANDER  
(In Block Latin Capitals)

(WHEN PRINTED, THIS FORM WILL BE IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN)





## Appendix V

AREA CONTROL FORM P. 3.

INCREASE/DECREASE STATEMENT OF GERMAN ARMED FORCES.

UNIT \_\_\_\_\_ AS OF \_\_\_\_\_  
 LOCATION \_\_\_\_\_ (DATE)  
 \* CONCENTRATION AREA \_\_\_\_\_  
 \* PRISONER OF WAR CAMP \_\_\_\_\_  
 \* MILITARY DISTRICT \_\_\_\_\_  
 \* ZONE \_\_\_\_\_

	Officers	Officials	EM/OR	Females	Total
1. STRENGTH LAST RETURN (DATE).....					
* (a) Transfers from other Concentration Areas/PW Camps in MILITARY DISTRICT					
* (b) " " " MILITARY DISTRICTS in ZONE					
(c) " " " ZONES					
(d) Other Increases					
2. TOTAL INCREASES					
3. (a) Transfers to other Concentration Areas and PW Camps in MILITARY DISTRICT					
(b) " " " MILITARY DISTRICTS in ZONE					
(c) " " " ZONES					
(d) Discharges					
(e) Other Decreases					
4. TOTAL DECREASES					
5. CURRENT STRENGTH					

\* Delete that which is inapplicable.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of  
 Commander.

(WHEN PRINTED, THIS FORM WILL BE IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN).

\_\_\_\_\_  
 NAME, RANK of Commander in BLOCK LATIN CAPITALS.



Appendix VI

TO BE COMPLETED IN TRIPPLICATE. ALL ENTRIES WILL BE MADE IN BLOCK LATIN CAPITALS AND MUST BE IN INK OR TYPESCRIPT. NO SPACE IS TO BE LEFT BLANK.

PERSONAL  
DATA SHEET

AREA CONTROL FORM P.4.

1.	SURNAME		2.	RESERVED FOR HEAD- QUARTERS USE ONLY.		3.	SERVICE X		4.	TRADE BY SPECIAL OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY # LETTER NUMBER	
5.	OFFICER <input type="checkbox"/>	OFFICIAL <input type="checkbox"/>	12. NATIONALITY PRESENT AND PAST				16. NEXT OF KIN CHRISTIAN & SURNAME		17. AGE IN YEARS TO NEAREST BIRTHDAY		
	EM/CR <input type="checkbox"/>	WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/>									
6.	CHRISTIAN NAMES		13. LAST COMPETENT RECRUITING OFFICE				RELATIONSHIP		PLACE		
7.	WEHRNUMMER										
8.	NO. OF IDENTITY DISC		REGISTRINGS- BEZIRK PROVING				STREET ETC		18. FOR HEADQUARTERS USE ONLY DATE CHANGE OF STATUS		
9.	UNIT										
10.	LOCATION OF UNIT		14. HOME ADDRESS				15. FAMILY STATUS <input type="checkbox"/>				
11.	MILITARY OCCUPATION										
			PLACE				SINGLE		MARRIED		
			KREIS				WIDOW(ER)		DIVORCED		
			STREET								
			REGISTRINGS- BEZIRK								





Appendix VII

RETURN OF INDUSTRIAL AND PROFESSIONAL GROUPS OF GERMAN ARMED FORCES  
AND AFFILIATED PARA-MILITARY PERSONNEL, MALE AND FEMALE, LOCATED IN

- \* CONCENTRATION AREA \_\_\_\_\_
- \* PRISONER OF WAR CAMP \_\_\_\_\_
- \* MILITARY DISTRICT \_\_\_\_\_
- \* ZONE \_\_\_\_\_

(PROVISIONAL)  
DISTRICT/AREA# CONTROL FORM P.5.

SERVICE  
-----------------

AND WHO RESIDE IN THE (BRITISH) ZONE

AS OF .....  
(Date)

S E R I A L		DESTINATION ON DISCHARGE	INDUSTRIAL AND PROFESSIONAL GROUPS																GRAND TOTAL
			Available		Non Available		Available		Non Available		Available		Non Available		Available		Non Available		
		(Refers to availabil- ity for discharge (a))	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)		
1		(Here will be printed the names of Regierungsbezirke or areas of equivalent size, into which the British Zone is sub- divided. About thirty entries will be required.)																	
29																			
30																			
31		TOTAL (BRITISH) (Available																	
32		ZONE (Non Available																	
33		TOTAL (US) ZONE																	
34		TOTAL (USSR) ZONE																	
35		TOTAL (GREATER BELGIAN)																	
36		TOTAL (AUSTRIANS)																	
37		TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR DISCHARGE																	
38		" NOT " " " " "																	

\*DELETE THAT WHICH IS INAPPLICABLE  
Ø INSERT "ARMY" "NAVY" "AIR FORCE".

(NOTE: This SPECIMEN is made out as if it had been made for the BRITISH ZONE)  
(WHEN PRINTED, THIS FORM WILL BE IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN)





DISTRICT CONTROL FORM F. 6.

RETURN NON GERMAN NATIONALS BY SERVICE AND  
AFFILIATED PARA MILITARY ORGANIZATION LOCATED  
IN MILITARY DISTRICT.....IN.....ZONE

As of \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

NATIONALITY	NUMBERS
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
(An agreed list of NON GERMAN NATIONALS will be printed in this column).	
TOTAL	

\*Insert ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE

(WHEN PRINTED, THIS FORM WILL BE IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN)





T22-2/  
6B





